THE MORMONS' FIRST SEAT

Recollections of Nauvoo and Its People During the Reign of Joseph Smith.

The Murderous, Oath-Bound "Danites"-Terrorizing Gentiles-Killing of the Prophet -Siege and Surrender of the City.

San Francisco Chroniele. Ascending the Mississippi the tourist

finds situated upon a high bluff on the Illinois side of the river, just above the Keokuk rapids, the remains of what was once the capital city of Mormondom. Forty-five years ago it had a population of over forty thousand and was the commercial center of what was known as the "Military Tract." It had many factories and machine shops, and various other moneyed interests drew to the city much Eastern capital. To-day the population will scarcely reach 1,400.

Here Joseph Smith with his band of followers settled in the winter of 1838-39 and founded "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints."

The village was first called Commerce; but to Smith the Lord appeared in a dream and told him to settle there and call the city Nauvoo, which is said to mean beautiful city. The Mormons purchased property and begun to build their new city, and es-tablished a form of municipal government, placing provisional officers in charge of the various departments.

In the winter of 1840-41, the town having outgrown its original limits, its citizens petitioned the Legislature for a charter to organize the city of Nauvoo and the Nauvoo Legion. The charter was granted them. Dr. John C. Bennett became Mayor of the city and chancellor of the university, and Smith commissioned himself lieutenantgeneral of the legion. Attention was next turned to the building of a temple. Voluntary contributions were called for tithes were levied, many of the gentiles contributing to the fund. On April 6, 1841, the corner-stone was laid in the presence of a large crowd, the legion turning out en masse, 5,000 strong, in their bright uniforms, and lent much to the imposing ceremony. In the spring of 1844 the edifice, then the most imposing structure in the

Mississippi valley, was completed. During its construction many of the gentiles were compelled to work a certain number of days under pain of punishment, and frequently money and marketable goods were extorted from them. It, for instance, a gentile farmer had a fine herd of cattle, Smith would claim to have received a revelation that the Lord wanted them applied to the building fund. The farmer was notified. That night the Danites, under the leadership of the notorious Porter Rockwell, would ride to the farm and drive the cattle off to market. If the farmer objected personal violence was his punishment, or perhaps death.

The people stood in fear of the Mormons and suffered them to have their full sway. Rockwell was known as the prophet's "destroyer," and his word was law. His band was an oath-bound organization, whose business was to steal and pillage for the benefit of the church. They always appeared mounted, and wore long white gowns and red helmets, and were invaria-

The Prophet declared the city a theocracy and himself the immediate prophet of God. The city now controlled congressional elections. If a candidate came to bid for the vote of the Mormons he was sent to the Prophet's brother Hiram, who would closet himself with the candidate, take his money and reveal to the people the Lord's wish that they vote for the man. If some days after the apposing candidate came he was sent to the Prophet, who would usually exact more money, and the next day announce a later revelation and tell the people to vote for the latter visitor.

Many of the older residents of this halfforgotten city claim that Smith was not sincere in his teachings, but that his desire to be a leader prompted him to pro-mulgate those ideas of his creed which played such an important part in the early history of the church.

SMITH'S REVELATIONS. The longings for the mysterious first seized him at Palmyra, N. Y., where he claimed the Lord revealed to him the existence of some mysterious plates upon which were graven the tenets of a new creed, which would thenceforth be the creed of creeds. The archangel had kept on these plates the record of the ancient prophets. He followed the directions given, and begun his work of gulling a credulous

Some time prior to the pretended finding of the plates a Presbyterian clergyman had written a romance entitled, "Manuscript Found," of which the Book of Mormon is believed by many to be a paraphrase. Smith and Sidney Rigdon are believed to have found the manuscript in the hands of the printer, made a copy of it and used it in making the Book of Mormon.

It is a pretty well established fact that Rev. Samuel Spalding, the clergyman referred to, wrote such a romance, and that the manuscript mysteriously disappeared. The clergyman is dead, but parties who have seen the manuscript, which subsequently turned up, say that the spirit of the Book of Mormon is strongly in keeping with it. There is probably little room to doubt that the story of the romance is true, and that it formed the basis of this remark-

Smith himself was ignorant and unlet-tered, but drew about him a few men of ability who gave to his own ideas polish and a semblance of reason. He and Rig-don professed to know that the engraving on the plates was in the "Reformed Egypt-ian" language, which was translated into English and given to the people by Smith, who styled himself "prophet, seer and rev-elator." Having established himself as the head of the church he received frequent revelations, which were made known to the faithful from the rostrum in the tem-ple and published in the Times and Seasons, the organ of the church.

Of himself, Smith gave out that he was born in Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, Dec. 23, 1805. His first revelation he received Sept. 21, 1823, after which the archangel gave into his keeping the sacred plates. They were made of copper, were about the thickness of tin and bound at the top with brazen rings so that the whole made a volume six inches thick and eight inches square, and opened at the end like legal paper. It bore many marks of antiquity. With the plates was found a curious instrument, somewhat in the shape of an Indian bow, which was of wood and studded with white pebbles. With the aid of it the hieroglyphics were translated. The story of the find and the translation is corroborated by various other saints and is printed in the preface of all copies of the authorized version of the Book of Mormon. Church and people prospered, in spite of the murmurings of the gentiles, until 1844, when the trouble which had long been brewing broke into an open demonstration. The Mormons had long acted as if the fatness of the land was theirs, had robbed the people of their crops and cattle, and on a few occasions had committed nameless outrages upon the families of gentiles. Their city charter gave them peculiar privileges and extraordinary powers. If the sherift had arrested one of their number and im-

prisoned him for the commission of some crime, a writ of habeas corpus was issued out of their own courte, the accused brought before a magistrate and set free.

The regular authorities of State and county seemed to have no power in this theocratic city, and a general uprising of the gentiles followed, and a movement was mangurated to drive them from the State.

On June 27, 1844, the militia was mebilized and marched upon the city. Before their arrival, however, Smith and his brother were arrested on a charge of treason, taken to Carthage and confined in the county jail. which for a time restored quiet and con-

The people thought to maintain order

reached Nauvoo, and Hancock county became the seat of a fierce war. Gentiles were killed, their houses and barns burned, women ravished and little children brutally whipped. Nauvoo was in a state of siege. The disbanded soldiery was recalled and stationed at various points in the county. From this time until the following May Nauvoo and visinity was the scene of more lawlessness than people not acquainted with its history ever knew. Daily encounters upon the streets between Mormons and gentiles; skirmishes between militia and the legion; murder and arson; these were almost daily occurrences.

TRYING THE ALLEGED MURDERERS. When Circuit Court convened in May more than sixty persons were presented to the grand jury to answer for the killing of the Smiths. On the first vote no one was indicted, and a part of the names was stricken out and another vote taken, and so on, until only nine remained, who were accordingly indicted. Among them were Thomas C. Sharp and William N. Grover, who are still in the county, both nearly eighty years of age. Prior to the indictment Mr. Sharp edited at Warsaw the Signal, which was captured by the legion, presses, type and all, and dumped into the river. He is now editor of the Carthage Gazette. Mr. Grover was for a long time United States district attorney, and is still in practice. These two men are the only ones of the indicted now living. At the trial the State was represented by

James H. Rahlston and Josiah Lambron, who were at that time the leading criminal lawyers of Illinois. The defense engaged some of the most prominent men of that day, among whom were Orville H. Browning, who afterward became Secretary of the Interior under President Johnson, and Calvin A. Warren, who afterward figured very prominently in Illinois politics. The trial was commenced on the

19th of May, 1845, and on the 30th the court read his instructions to the jury. He told them to disregard the testimony of a notorious woman calling herself Graham and two men known respectively as Daniels and Brackenbury, upon whose evidence the indictments were found, as they were

neither competent nor reputable.

After several hours the jury returned, bringing in a verdict of "not guilty." The defendants were now placed under bonds to appear at the June term to answer to the killing of Hyram Smith. When the time came, and the case was called, the State failed to appear and the defendants were all discharged. This greatly incensed the Mormons, and matters took even a worse turn than before. Bands of Mormons crossed the river into lows and committed all sorts of depredations on both sides of the Mississippi river, from Quincy to Bur-

This state of affairs continued until the defenseless gentile began to doubt the se-curity which the law afforded him, and many sold their all for a pittance, seeking more peaceful surroundings. On Oct. 1 1845, there met in Carthage "The convention of counties," each of the adjacent counties, Hancock remaining neutral, sending delegates. Resolutions were drawn expressing the feeling against the Mormons and suggesting as a remedy for relief that they be expelled from the State. The president of the church was accordingly notified to dispose of the property of his people and leave the State by Aug. 1 of the following year.

The exodus began in February, one hundred or more families crossing the river on the ice, the more timid leaving first. The appointed day came and all had not left. The early days of August found six hundred militiamen encamped a few miles from Nauvoo. These frequently encountered a detachment of the legion and bloodshed re-sulted. On Oct. 12, being largely augmented by fresh arivals, they prepared to move upon the city. The next day they en-countered the legion near the limits of the city and the war begun. For several hours the legion held its ground, but artillery was brought to bear upon the city and the flag of truce was quickly displayed from the spires of the temple. Treaties were drawn, suffering the vanquished to depart peaceably and allowing a number of families to remain and dispose of the property of those who had gone before. A few families remain even to this day, but they are peaceable and law-abiding.

The changes since then have been great The fine temple, costing over \$1,000,000, was burned to the ground and little stores and business houses have been erected on the site; the large residence of the prophet. containing nearly one hundred rooms, is a dilapidated concern, now uninhabitable. An unfinished edifice, intended for a fine hotel, stands a few hundred feet from the river, just as it stood on the day the news of the prophet's death reached his people; not a stone was laid thereafter. A magnifi cent stone building used as an arsenel is now an academy; the commodious residence of the noted Heber C. Kimball and his forty wives is a heap of rnins; the home of the friend of the Mountain Meadow massacre, John D. Lee, was torn down and the material used to build a city prison. Everything which once bore marks of Mormonism is fast disappearing, and the time is coming when nothing will be left to mark the place of Joseph Smith's early domain.

WEDS A GREAT-GRANDMOTHER.

of Aged Mrs. Chalmers.

Northport (L. I.) Special to Philadelphia Inquirer. Residents all along the north shore have not been startled in many years as they were to-day when the news leaked out that seventy-year-old Mrs. Ruth Chalmers, the wealthy widow of Centreport, has been quietly married to her thirty-four-year-old gardener and man-of-all-jobs Charles Sam-

Rev. J. H. Stansbury, of the Northport Methodist Church, performed the ceremony. The fact that the bride is a greatgrandmother, with a son one of New York's prominent lawyers, has caused the most turbulent excitement in the lady's immediate family. Mrs. Chalmers has been a widow ten years. Her husband during his life was a well-known and respected resident of this community, and when he died he left his widow, who is a descendant of Aaron Burr, a comfortable fortune and several houses located in this township. Three children, one boy and two girls, the former Andrew Burr Chalmers, the wellknown lawyer of No. 117 Nassau street, New York, also survived their father, and two of these had children and grandchildren of their own.

An unmarried daughter, a woman about thirty-five years old, lived with her mother in the old mansion, and the pair lived happy yet lonely lives.

Mrs. Chalmers found it necessary to hire a man who could look after her garden and do such little jobs as would surely come up in the course of the year. Whom was she to employ that would be faithful and trust-worthy? Charles Sammis, whom she had known from the cradle, was a model young man. His family were among the oldest in Centreport, and his brother was a reputable lawyer in New York city. Besides, young Charles was a devout member of Dr. Stansbury's Northport Methodist Church. and altogether was quite desirable. Sammis was accordingly engaged to do the man's work about the premises, and he proved more than faithful to his trust. He did the painting around the place, looked after the buggy and horse, and in short his unswerving allegiance to his lady's service was the remark of all the villagers. But as time rolled on Sammis began to reap the harvest of his good serv-

He was very attentive to Miss Chalmers. and, in fact, rumor had it that they were engaged. He regularly walked to church with mother and daughter, and an unmistakable affection for him on their part soon became apparent. Soon it became generally understood that Sammis aspired for the hand of the young woman. Then the home-stead was found to be too spacious a residence, and it was sold last summer to the St. Francis College, of Brooklyn, for the purpose of converting it into a summer school.

Stansbury is a middle-aged man, much be-loved by his flock, and when the pair called upon him to perform the ceremony he gazed with awe and astonishment upon them. But he married them, as they were both of age, and the woman very aged, received his snug little fee and declared most positively that as far as he was concerned he would not satisfy curious ones on meanness bent.

The seventy-year-old bride returned with her young husband and the latter re-sumed his work with an air of indifference and unconcern. Then it was
that after unmistakable evidences of
affection between the young man she
regarded with thoughts of marriage for
herself and her parent, that the daughter.
Miss Chalmers, became suspicious all
was not right with her aged mother. She
at once started out to see for herself, and,
haliaring her mother's conduct was more believing her mother's conduct was more than strange, she sought out Parson Strans-bury, and he communicated the startling news to her. Then it was that stormy inter-views were had between mother, daughter and young husband.

What were the motives that prompted Sammis to marry the seventy-year-old great-grandmother has started all the tongues wagging in the vicinity. It is known to everybody that Mrs. Chalmers is well off, but whether Sammis liked his situation so well as to desire to hold it for the rest of his life is an open question, and will only be determined by time. Meanwhile the children, the grandchildren and the great-grandchildren are suggesting many diverse and conflicting plans to annul the nuptials, but Simmis smiles complacently, and his ancient spouse pats him on the cheek with all the ardor and affection of "love's young dream."

WORLD'S FAIR LADY MANAGERS.

If They Are Given Scope, They Will Demonstrate the Wisdom of Their Appointment.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Since my return from the recent meeting of the board of lady managers of the Columbian Commission my attention has been called to an editorial in the Journal which speaks disparagingly of the board, and recommends that Congress rescind its action in creating it. The newspaper reports of the initial meeting of the board vere decidedly inadequate and somewhat inaccurate, and certainly not comprehensive enough to base a conclusion upon.

The information upon this topic now possessed by the public is rather vague, and it would seem as if you could do a real service by giving publicity to the plain facts. It is not known to every one that the board of lady managers is created by act of Congress, and that it does not owe its existence in any sense to the courtesy of the national commission. The act of Congress is mandatory, so that the commission had no choice but to appoint the board. However, the members exhibited a most generous and commendable spirit when they fixed the number and compensation of the lady managers equal to that of the commissioners themselves.

The national commission, by the act of Congress, has power to prescribe the duties of the board of lady managers. This power it has delegated to its executive committee, which consits of one-fourth of the entire membership of the commission. When the lady managers met there was a cheerful recognition of the limitations put upon their board, there was a cordial submission to the higher power, but at the same time there was plainly manifest a business-like desire to know the definite scope of the privileges and duties that were to be prescribed. In compliance with the expressed wish of the executive committee the board of lady managers formulated its own views in regard to what it wished to be and wished to do; the points covered were few, but important, and it was extremely gratifying to finally receive from the executive committee formal assurance that the requests would be granted, and, in addition, leave was given the lady managers to originate plans for work, subject, of course, to the approval of the executive committee. This last was a grand concession, and it is so regarded by the board of lady managers.

When the board first met the rumor was

prevalent that the national commission had called the board together as required by the act of Congress, but that care would be taken to render it inoperative. This rumor probably had no foundation in truth; if 12 had any such subtanfoundation, then the ladies scored a great point if it was in deference to the conservative and forceful presentation of the possibilities that might lie in an energetic working board that such a cordial and satisfactory report was brought in by the executive commit tee. It may well be doubted if ever before was convened a body so large, and without experience in parliamentary usages, that so soon reached an equilibrium. While the first day was amusing, it was largely so because the ladies were embarrassed by the presence of many gentlemen of a helpful disposition, and also by a large force of press reporters, that it was feared might have the traditional male caliber that sees something ridiculous in every function exercised by women.

While it would have been eminently of women to have had representation on the national commission proper, yet the fact that the government has done this much is cause for congratulation, and it is becoming in every one who respects industrial effort and fair play to encourage the board of lady managers by giving them the opportunity to develop ideas and plans that may help in making the Columbian Exposition a great success not only in attendance and exhibits, but as an objectlesson in education. To that end, if the commission shall grant the board of lady managers leave to designate by some device every article that is, in whole or in part, the product of woman's work, there will be an opening of eyes and minds that have been sealed, so that either the old stigma of inferiority that clings to the pop-ular estimation of the work of women will be found to be a tradition and not a fact, or else the great claim made for woman, that she has ability to do everything and anything well, will be refuted, and as a result the proper lines for her endeavor and her energy may be sharply defined, and thereby the restless spirit now upon woman may be cured.

When one recalls the fact that in some of the older States one-third of the entire number engaged in industrial pursuits are women, it seems not unfitting that women should have a place of authority in this great industrial exposition. When one observes that year by year a greater proportion of the women earning wages desert the lower callings to enter the higher pursuits, where more of brain and trained physical force are required, it would seem that every generous soul should help and not hinder in this first oppor-

tunity that women have to act under authority from the government. As an indication of the common seuse and intelligence of the board of lady managers it may be noted that of the entire list o States and Territories, but one State voted to have a separate and special exhibition of woman's work. This readiness to go into open and general competition with every-body from everywhere is a forceful statement of the fact that women recognize the fundamental principle that it is the merit of the product and not the producer that is

the paramount issue. In effecting an organization the board of lady managers accomplished all that could be reasonably expected from a first session However, it is not too much to predict that the informal discussions about the scope of the Columbian Exposition were so thoughtful and suggestive as to have sent a strong impulse of interest into every part of our country that will return later to find expression in ways that will justify the act of Congress that created the board of lady VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Dec. 4. Universal Suffrage in the French Republic.

Jules Simon, in the Forum. The election of Deputies is by popular universal suffrage. Every citizen twenty-one years of age, who has not been deprived of his civil rights, deposits his vote in the bal-lot-box. This is simply justice. The Dep-The people thought to maintain order pending the trial of the prophets. The soldiery was disbanded and toid to go to their prairie toward the county-seat, meeting on the way a mob from Warsaw, a town about twenty miles distant. Soldiers and mob heid a council and proceeded to Carthage acting more like lovers than employe, it was not then supposed he was doing anything more than currying the favor of his intended mother-in-law. But the where the Smiths were demanded. Being refused, they made an assault on the prophet. Joseph was shot near a window and fell outside, where he received several more bullets, waile Hyzam was killed in his cell. The work of the mob was now accomplished and they dispersed.

During the night the prophets. The poperar alone more frequently with his seventy-year-old mistress, and goesip had it that the pair were frequently with his seventy-year-old mistress, and goesip had it that the pair were frequently with his seventy-year-old mistress, and goesip had it that the pair were acting more like lovers than employer and employe, it was not then supposed to vote a tax should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be elected by all life. If women have natural disabilities. The property-test regime which it has succeeded make political rights depend on wealth. It is therefore contrary at once to grow suspicious of Sammis and to view with alarm his numerous siestas with their maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the maker of the law should be chosen by all the taxable; the who come under its; jurisdictio

AMUSEMENTS FOR THE WEEK

Comic Opera and Scenic Presentations Leading the List of Attractions.

"The Sea King" Will Have the Stage at English's and "Bottom of the Sea" at the Grand-Gossip of the Stage.

A new spectacular play, entitled "The Bottom of the Sea," will be seen here for the first time, at the Grand Opera-house, Thursday evening. The piece is of a marine nature, and has been presented in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the other large Eastern cities, and, from all accounts, is one of the best of its kind. The management promise that the production here will be presented on the same scale of scenic excellence that marked its presentation in New York and Boston. The story is said to be one of intense interest. It opens in the cabin of the passenger steamer Isabel, on her voyage from the West Indies to Havre. The principal characters are on board. The first realistic scene shows the destruction of the vassel by the explosion of her boilers, the rescue of the passengers by a passing yacht, and the sinking of the ill-fated steamer. After some episodes which transpire in France, the scene changes to the deck of a French man-ofwar, laying a submarine cable, and here some of the more intense dramatic incidents transpire. The hero of the play descends to the bottom of the sea to repair a break in the cable, and is accompanied by the villain. At the bed of the ocean, on the deck of the vessel sunk in the first act, which is where the break of the cable took place the villain, with a batchet, takes adplace, the villain, with a hatchet, takes advantage of his enemy, who is at work on the broken cable, and, cutting the air-pipe and life-line, leaves his victim apparently dead and ascends to the surface. Incident-ally there is an attack on the divers by a large octopus and a realistic conflict. In the subsequent scenes the here, who has been miraculously saved by the air remaining in his helmet, comes to confront his "The Sea King," the comic opera to be

given its initial production in this city at English's Opera-house to-morrow night by the William J. Gilmore company, is the work of Richard Stahl. It is spoken of by those who have seen it as a composition that will sustain claims made for it. It has been approved by a number of competent musical critics, and its success in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other Eastern cities warrants the prediction that the performances here will meet with generous approval. The story of the opera, it is asserted, is particularly pleasing and the music bright and tuneful. The comedy element is well brought out, and the plot's development is said to be replete with mirth-provoking situations and comical incidents, while it does no violence to dramatic unities. The scene of action is in Spain, and being of a romantic character a rare opportunity is presented for an elaborate display of stage accessories. In this regard the production is probably second to none that has been or will be seen here this season. The costumes were made from designs prepared especially for this work. It was Manager Gilmore's aim to give "The Sea King" the advantage of the best possible stage-settings, as well as attractive costumes, and for this reason the company carries all of the scenery used in the production. The opera will also have the benefit of a strong list of principals and a chorus of thirty voices, the or-chestra of twenty pieces being under the direction of Professor Bergman. The leading comedian of the company is Robert Graham, and Miss Ada Glasca sings the principal female role. C. B. Church, Mark Smith, Frank Howard, Augusta Roche, Kate Gilbert and Mamie Cerbi are also cast for important parts. The advance sale of seats indicates that "The Sea King" will be greeted by a large audience to-morrow night. The engagement is for three evening and one matines performance.

The combined theater o chestras, under the direction of Professor Miller, will give a concert at the Park Theater to-night. The programme will embrace six choice numbers that have been repeatedly rehearsed during the past week. Professor Carpenter, the mesmerist, who was at the Park last Sunday night, will appear again this evening, but will introduce an entirely different programme. As usual, the theater boxoffice will be open during the day, and seats can be secured in advance. The Irish comedian and singer, M. A.

Scanlan, will make his first appearance in this city at the Park Theater to-morrow afternoon, and remain all week, presenting "Neil Agrah." It is an Irish Young Charles Sammis Wins the Affections | more advantageous to the interests | comedy combining elements that will probably prove attractive to the patrons the Park. The plot is based on the Irish revolution of 1798, and the story introduces several stirring incidents as well as a great deal of bright and entertaining comedy business. Mr. Scanlan has presented the piece in nearly all the large cities of the country and has met with success, receiving many complimentary notices from the press. The character of Neil Agrah gives Mr. Scanlan an opportunity to introduce Irish songs and a number of pleasing specialties.

Friday and Saturday nights, and Saturday afternoon, the May Howard Specialty and Burlesque Company will appear at English's Opera-house. The company has been seen here several times in past seasons, and always gives a good vaudeville performance. It is claimed that the organization is larger and stronger than last season, and that a number of new features County Fair," with a race-track scene, is are elongated, and sometimes in the form described as an attractive specialty, as is of a spike, especially the red pearls, which "The Isle of Red," an extravaganza with take their hue from the coloring-matter on which the show opens. Harry Morris, the German character actor, is the commedian of the company, and there are several good singers in the cast.

Stage Gossip. "Inherited," the emotional play in which Maude Granger has met with success, was written by Richard Davy, of the London Times, and Mrs. Lucy Hooper. It was originally produced in Paris at the Theater de l'Application, where Miss Granger saw it. She gave it the first American production at the Madison-square Theater, New York, at an author's matinee, supported by Mr. Palmer's company.

Suns Reeves, the veteran English tenor, is considering an offer of \$60,000 for fifty concerts, to be given in Australia. "The Black Flag," "Fun on the Bristol," "Muldoon's Picnic," and "Uncle Tom's Cabin." almost complete the list of American productions touring the British provinces, while English productions are to be found in this country by the score.

The sensation created by the dramatic pageant "Claudius Nero" continues unabated at Niblo's, New York. Not since the early sixties, when at that theater the "Black Crook" was given, has the theater been favored with such audiences as are now nightly held within its walls.

Education of Women.

One truth brought into clearer light by the history of educational development everywhere during the last thirty years is that all attempts to differentiate the studies and the intellectual careers of men and women will surely prove futile. We are not entitled to affirm of any one department of intellectual effort that it is unsuited to the nature or to the probable destiny of a weman. There is no kind of knowledge, if honestly acquired, which may

GRAND OPERA-THREE NIGHTS, BEGINNING

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY. Webster & Brady's Enormously Successful and Stupendous Scenic Production of

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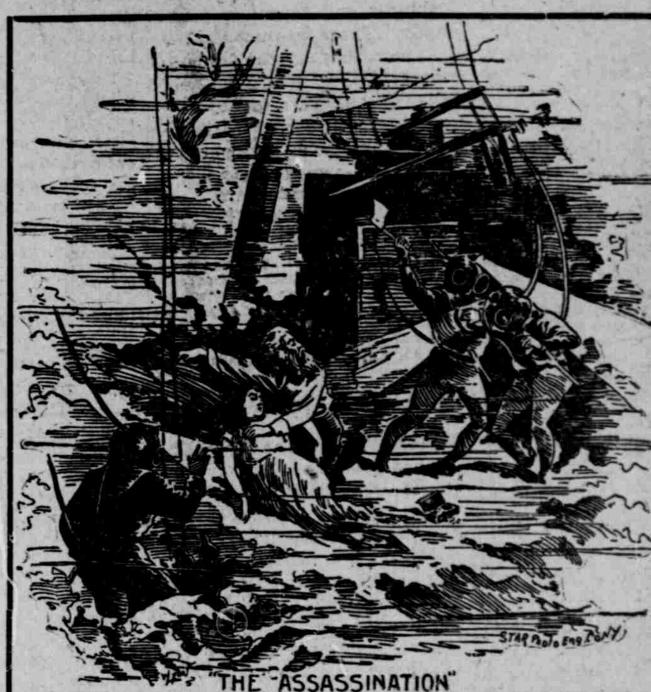
Produced with over two car-loads of marvelous scenery.

The Novelty of the Season.

CAPTAIN SCOTT,

Of New London, Ct., the famous Submarine Diver accompanied by his daring crew, show the actual work of a salving expedition at the bottom of the sea.

Produced by WM. A. BRADY.



The Scenic Effects: The Wreck in

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The Man-of-war

The laying of the Cable.

The Descent of the Divers.

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F"A Marvel of Stage Realism."-Boston Herald.

Produced here in the same superb manner that recently characterized the great success of the spectacle in Boston and New York THERE is SOMETHING NEW UNDER the SUN. YOU HAVE NEVER SEEN ITS LIKE BEFORE.

PARK

PRICES-Orchestra and Boxes, \$1; Orchestra Circle, 75c; Balcony, 50; Gallery, 25c.

ENGLISH'S OPERA - HOUSE STANLEY.

RESCUE of EMIN DECEMBER 19.

Seats on Sale Dec. 11. From \$1 to \$2.50

ODDS AND ENDS. Wooden Shoes Are Not Attractive, but Comfortable in Cold Weather.

A wagon-load or more of wooden shoes, such as are worn by European peasants, lay at the door of a wooden ware store on North Pennsylvania street the other day. "Who wears 'em?" inquired the reporter,

as he looked at the stock. "More people than you would think," was the answer of the dealer, "and not only foreign-born, old fashioned folks, but quite a number of the natives. Their chief sale is in winter; in fact, there is little or no demand for them at any other time. Our customers are dairymen, gardeners and farmers. Chicken cleaners, in the poultry houses, who stand in feathers and steam. wear them to save shoe leather. Gardeners' wives and daughters wear them about home and sometimes in the severest weather wear them in the market. In the cold weather of three winters ago a number of street-car drivers caught on to the fact that while the shoes do not look well and are cumbersome, though not as much as they look, they are warmer than other foot wear. The drivers covered them with black cloth and tacked old boot legs to the top, and found that they had a protection for their feet that the cold could not overcome. A while ago Mr. Shearer, of the Western Paving and Supply Company, paid for two dozen for his workmen, as the hot asphalt is very destructive to leather."

Fresh-Water Pearls. Ex-State Geologist Collett, meeting a Journal reporter yesterday, had something to say about fresh-water pearls. "All the newspapers in the United States," he remarked, "have been publishing that pearls are found in 'clam-shells' in Wisconsin, and that there are wagon-loads of these 'clams.' Now, as a matter of fact, clams are sea animals and have never lived in the fresh water of Wisconsin. The shells found are mussel shells, which often contain pearls. especially those of the unio plicatus. One of the largest fresh-water pearls ever obtained was found in the Wabash river, near Clinton, Vermillion county. It was about half an inch in diameter and of the purest color. Tiffany, the New York lapidary, said it was worth \$100. It was probably of much greater value. The pearls are a succession of growths, like the succeeding layers on the outside of a tree. But few of the Wabash pearls are round-perhaps not more than one out of a hundred. Ten per cent. will be presented. A burlesque on "The are well rounded on one side; the remainder the inside of the shell. Unios exist sometimes in beds two to five feet thick in fresh water like the Wabash."

Articles Lost in Street Cars. It was the last run; the car was headed for the stable, and, as the reporter was the only passenger, the conductor was disposed to conversation. "It's women that take the cake for dropping articles of all kinds or going off and leaving things," said the conductor. "I hardly make a trip that some lady doesn't drop a handkerchief on her way to the door, and pocket-books almost as bad. Then they're forever dropping the change I give 'em. I don't believe some of 'em could hold a nickel if it had mucilage all over it. There are females that ride on this line, well-dressed people, who make a habit of carrying in the mouth the nickei they intend for the conductor. Of course it, isn't for us to be particular about little things like that, but we don't book that kind of passengers as real ladies." The reporter's reply was of no consequence and didn't stop the flow of conversation. "Yesterday was a lucky day for a friend of mine on the Blake-street line," continued the conductor.

"How so?"

"He picked up a pocket-book, and on opening it found \$87. On his return trip he found two ladies, very much excited, waiting for the car. The pocket-book belonged to one of them. She counted the money over carefully, and found it all right. Then she rewarded the conductor."

"Well, she had a quarter and a dime in change. She gave him the dime." The Oath-Bound Alliance.

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Neglecting His Occupation. Possibly owing to the "Messiah craze" and the Parnell affair G. C. has not written a letter for two weeks.

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